

KARLSEN, G.G.

GLADKOV, Boris Vladimirovich; KARLSEN, G.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; NIKOLAYEV, Ya.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KOTIK, B.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; PERSON, M.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Prefabricated wooden houses; methods of general research] Derevian-nyi zhiloi dom zavodskogo izgotovleniia; metod kompleksnogo issledovaniia. Pod red. G.G.Karlseina. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 243 p. (MIRA 10:8)  
(Buildings, Prefabricated)

KARLSEN, G.G., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; BOL'SHAKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KAGAN, M.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SVENITSKIY, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, K.V., dotsent; BOCHKAREV, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent [deceased]; FOLOMIN, A.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; Prinimali uchastie: KOLOMNIN, G.P., inzh.; SILIN, V.N.; dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; PISCHIKOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent, nauchnyy red.; IVANKOV, P.T., dotsent, red.; BORODINA, I.S., red. izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Wooden structures] Dereviannye konstruksii. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 642 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Karlsen).

(Building, Wooden)

KARLSEN, N.G.

Evaluation of the quality of diagnosis based on the comparison of poly-  
clinic and hospital diagnosis. Sov.med. 22 no.6:122-127 Je '58  
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdavookhraneniya (nav. - prof. G.A.  
Batkis) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova  
(dir. prof. O.V. Kerbikov).

(DIAGNOSIS,  
clinic & hosp. diag., comparison of accuracy (Rus))

NESMEYANOV, G.S., inzh.; KARLSHTADT, M.Ya.

Transportation of resin in tank trucks. Masl.-zhir. prom. 25 no.7:  
46 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Gomel'skiy zhirovoy kombinat.  
(Gums and resins--Transportation)

KARLSON, A.A., student IV kursa

Evaluation of the control extension figures in triangulation.  
Trudy MIIGAIK no.46:103-106 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra vyshey geodezii Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov  
geodezii, aerofotos"yamki i kartografii.  
(Triangulation)

KARLSON, A. E.

27768. KARLSON, A. E. i ODINTSOV, P. N. --pobucheniye uglevodnikh kormov izdrevesiny v kombinatsii s proizvodstvom superfosfata. Trudy in-ta lesokhoz. i problem (akad nauklatv SSR). vyp. 1, 1949, s. 187-204.

Bibliogr: 15 nazv.

SO: Letopis' zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37. 1949.

KARLSON, G.A.

Using Pechora Basin coal from Vorkuta deposits in manually operated  
forced-draft firebox boilers. Trudy LIEI no.5:123-135 '50.  
(MLRA 9:8)

(Pechora Basin--Coal) (Boilers)

KARLSON, G.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Memogram for computing the value of heat lost in flue gases from  
boiler installations. Trudy LIEI no.7:122-128 '54. (MIRA 9:9)  
(Boilers) (Waste heat)

KARLSON, I. R.

KARLSON, I. R. — "Influence of Shortage of Ascorbic Acid on the Course of Staphylococccic Infection." Latvian State U, 1949. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvviakoy. SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

KARLSON, I. R

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Chemotherapeutic Agents.

U-7

Abs Jour : Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 2, 1958, No 8123

Author : Karlson, I. R.

Inst : .....

Title : Experimental Data on the Effect of Ascorbic Acid on Penicillin Distribution in the Body.

Orig Pub : Zdravookhr. Sob. Latvii. II. Riga, 1954, 77-82

Abstract : It was demonstrated in experiments performed on guinea pigs, that ascorbic acid administration facilitated the transport of penicillin to the tissues; and, as a result of this, there was a sharp decline in penicillin concentration in the blood. Ascorbic acid promoted penicillin retention in tissues and prolonged its elimination in the urine.

Card : 1/1

creased. In spleen...  
was lowered; later the reaction dynamics approached the situation in a control group. -- V.A. Fradkin.

Card : 1/1

KARISCH, I. R.

Effect of low temperatures on the phagocytic capacity of the leukocytes.  
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.10:84-88 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

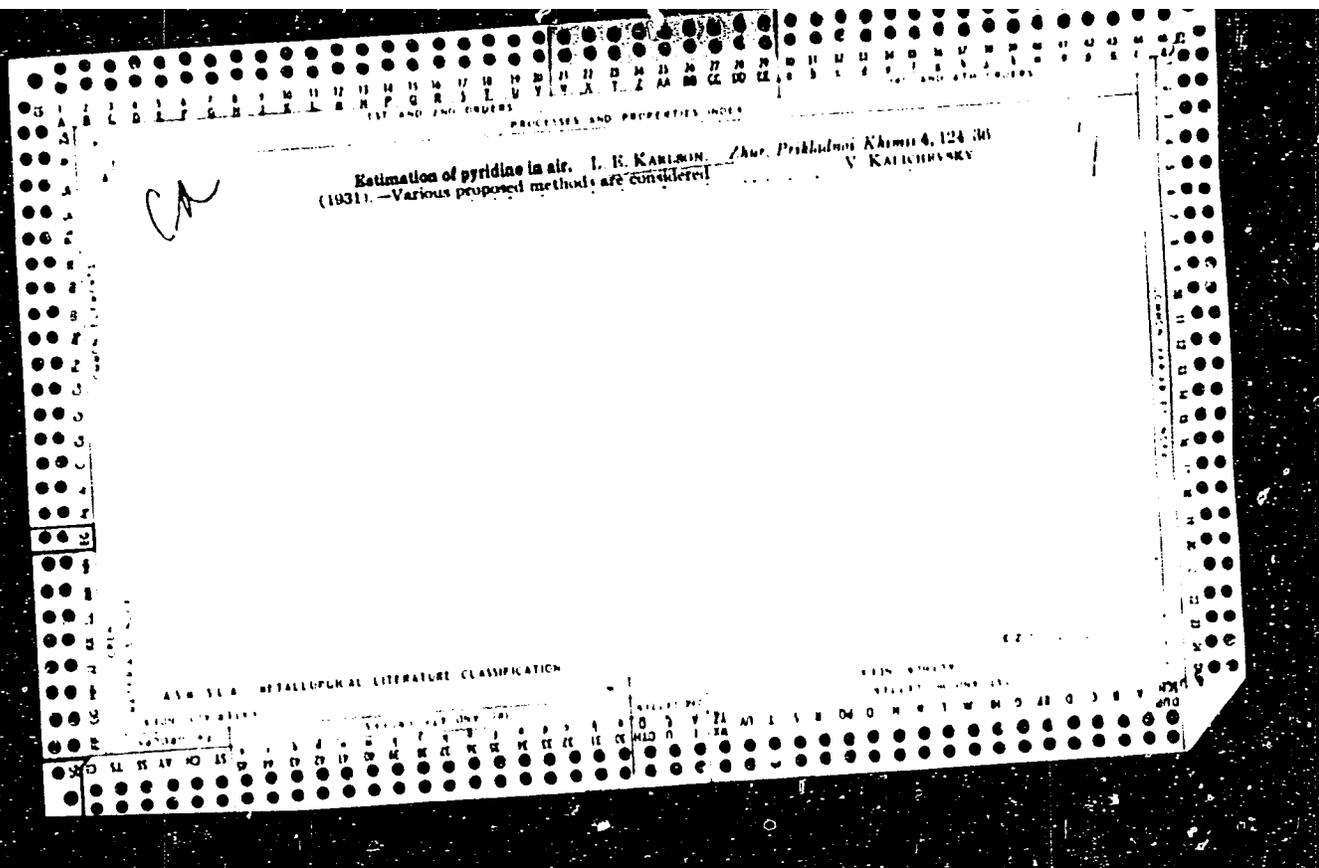
1. Iz Rizhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PHAGOCYTOSIS, physiol.  
eff. of cold (Rus))  
(COLD, eff.  
on phagocytosis (Rus))

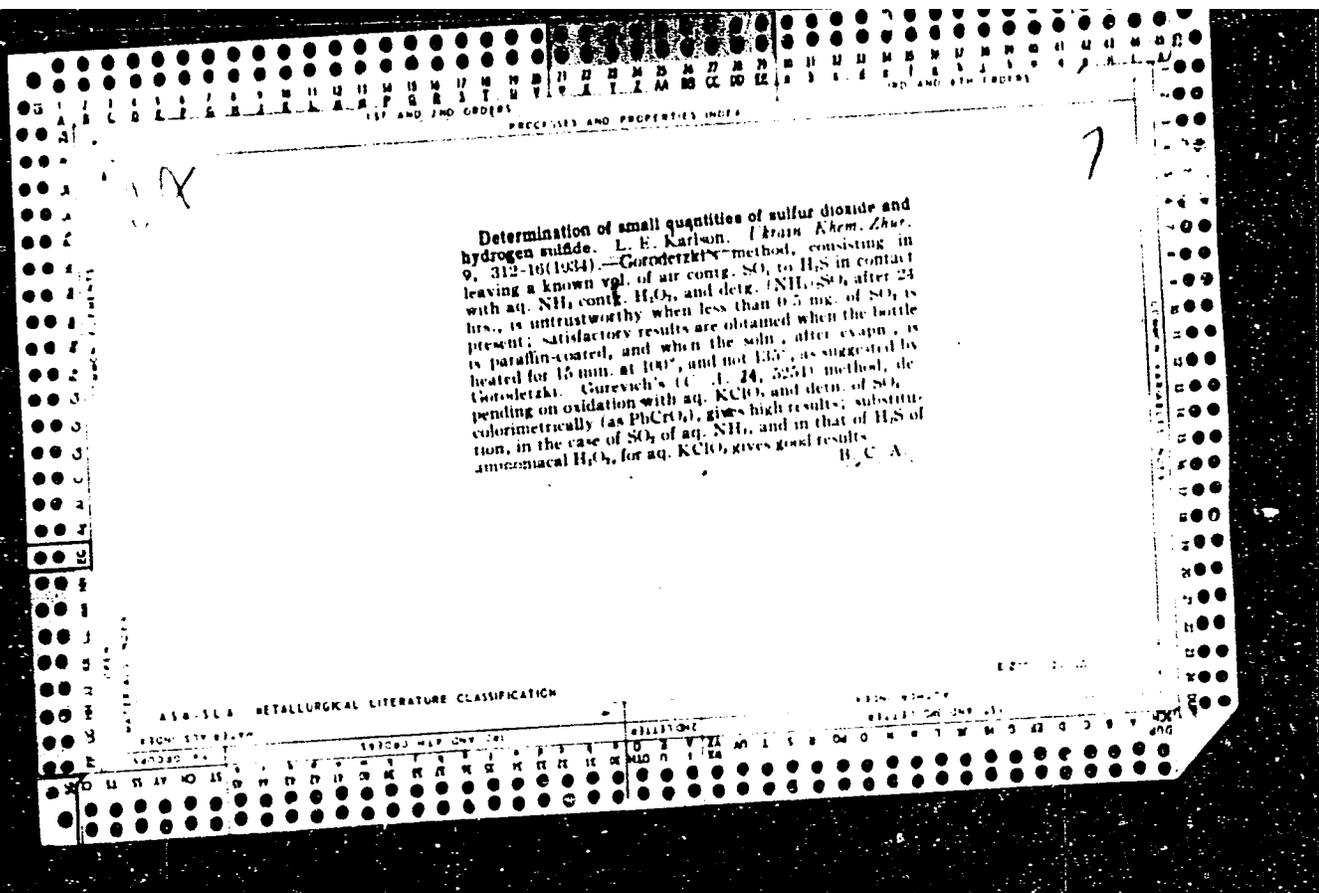
KARLSON, K.P. [Karlsone, K.], red.; BAYARS, V. [Bajars, J.], red.  
STONANS, Ja., red.; DALBIN', M.Ya. [Dalbins, M.], red.;  
PLATNIYEKS, R.F. [Platnieks, R.], red.; LAPUSHONOK,  
Yu.K., red.; TEYTEL'BAUM, A., red.; BITAR, A., tekhn.  
red.

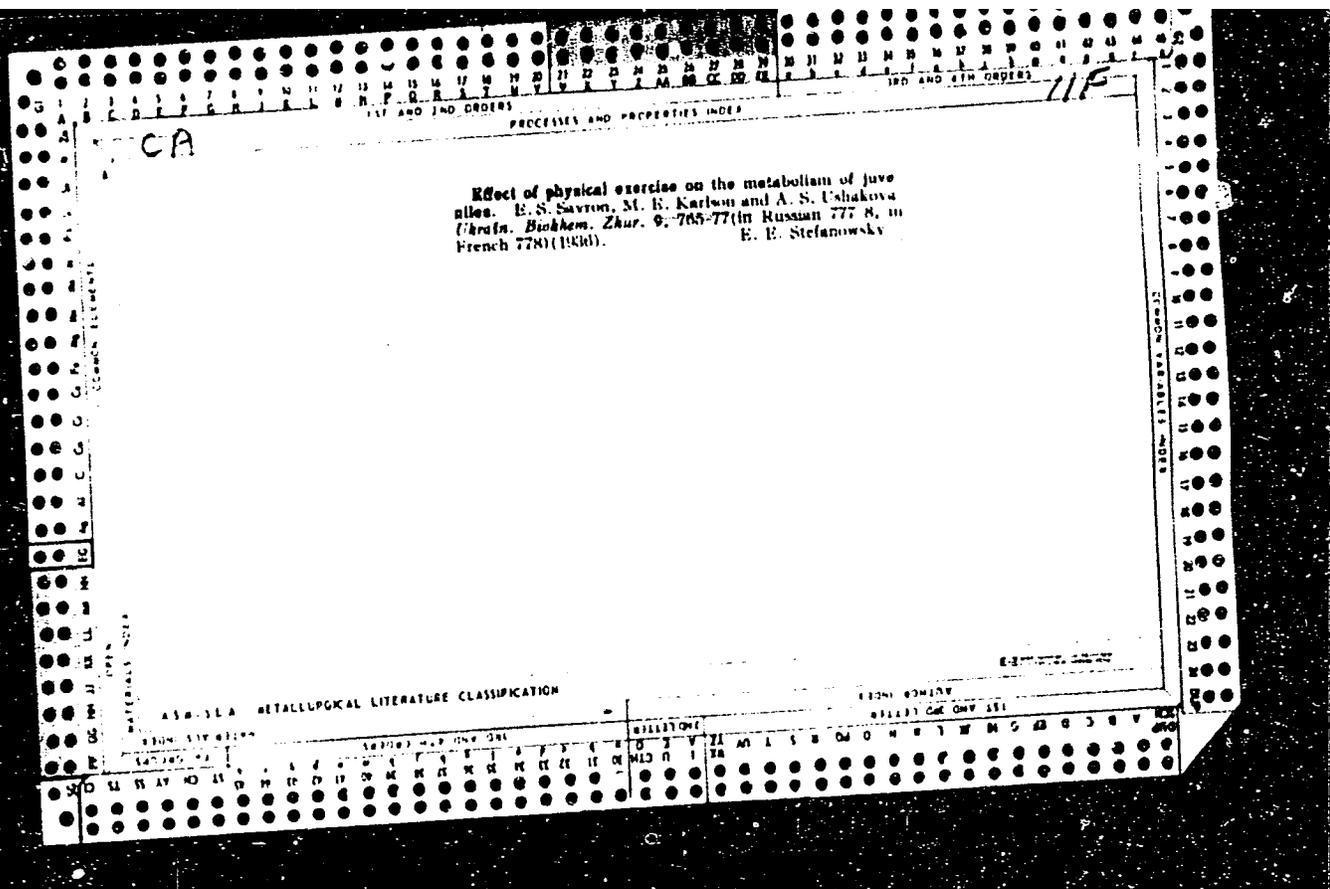
[Transactions of the Conference on the New Methods of the  
Efficient Use of Local Fuels held in Riga, September 2 to  
5, 1958] Trudy soveshchaniia po novym metodam ratsional'-  
nogo ispol'zovaniia mestnykh topliv, Riga, 1958.

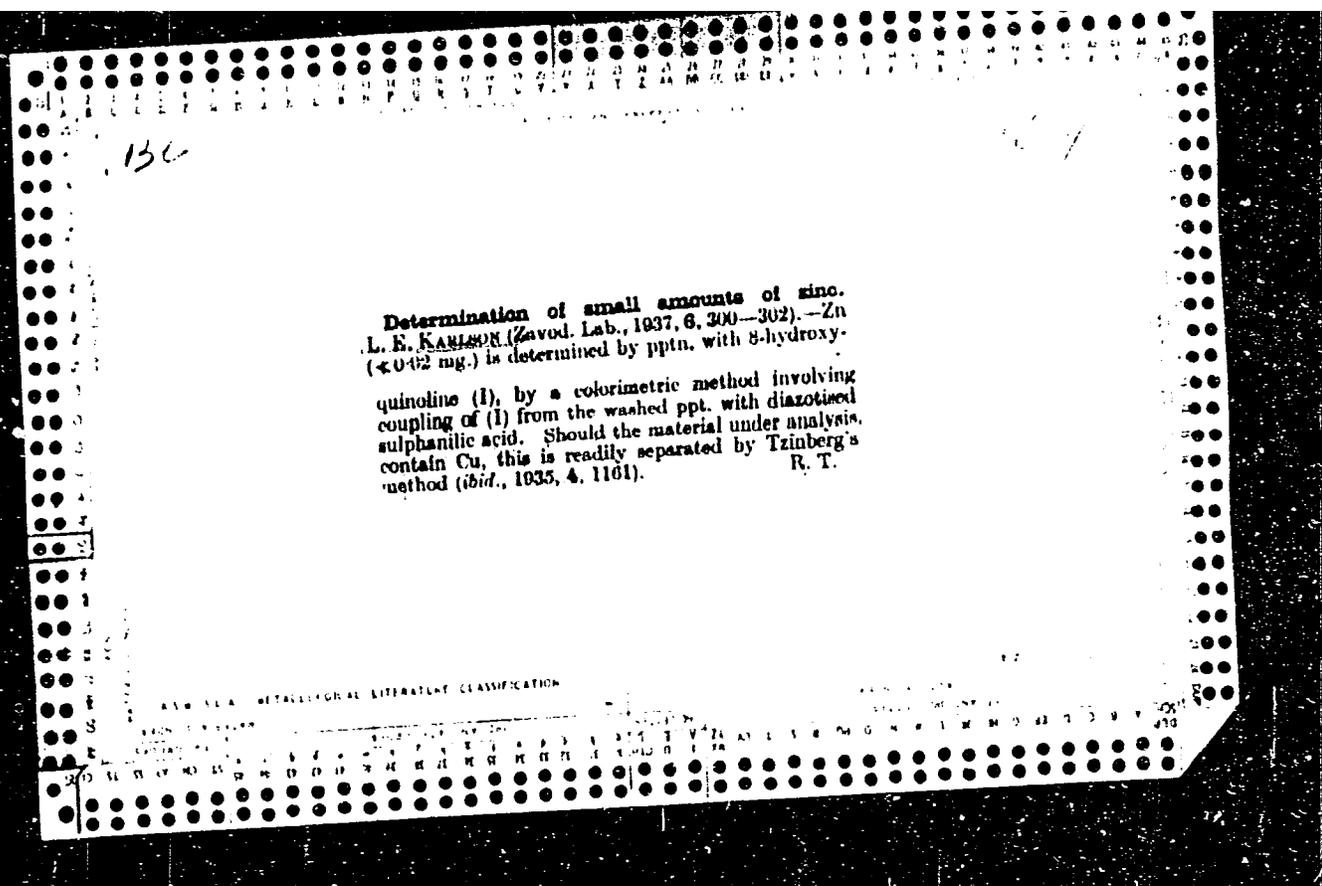
(MIRA 16:5)

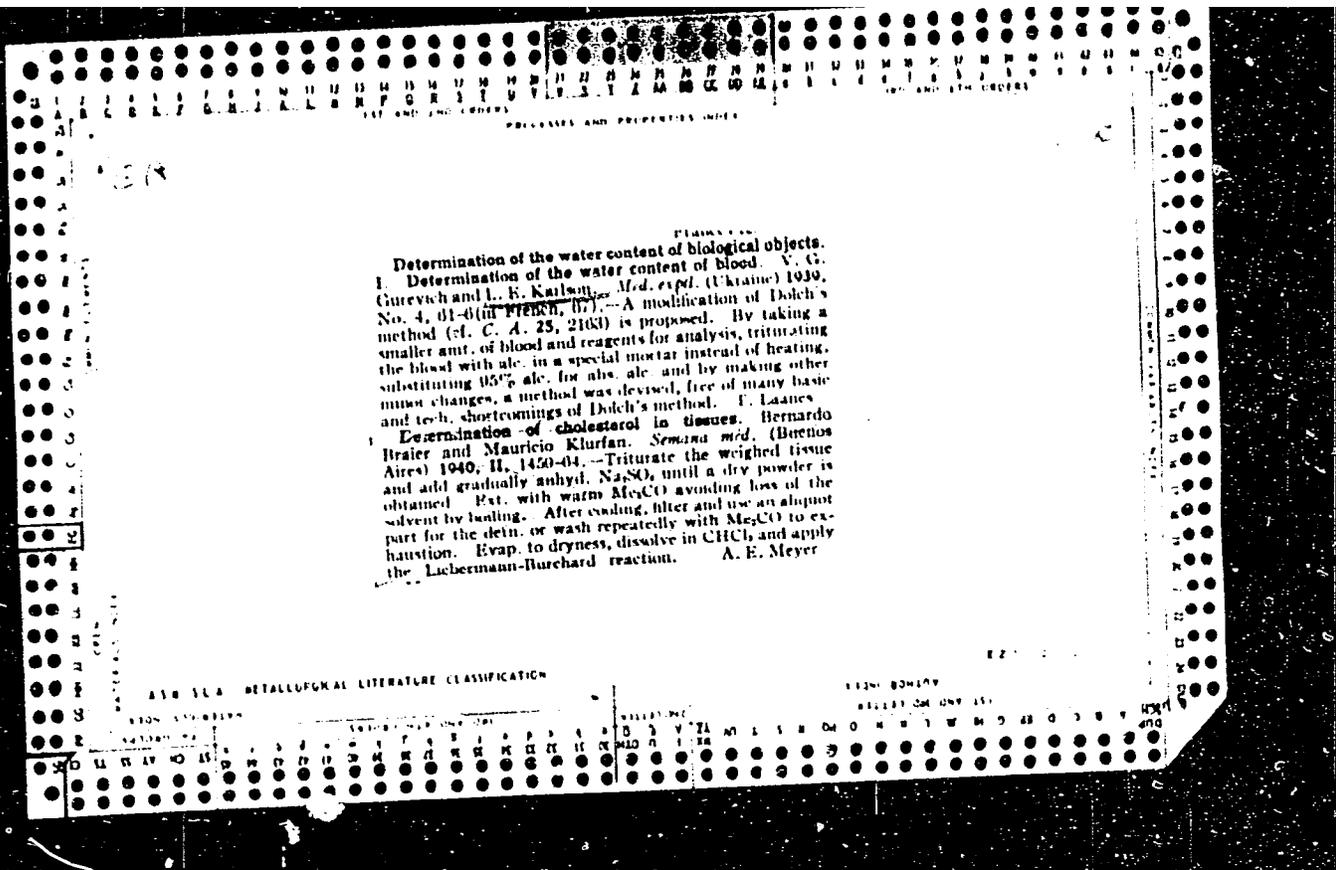
1. Soveshchaniye po novym metodam ratsional'nogo ispol'zo-  
vaniya mestnykh topliv, Riga, 1958. 2. Institut khimii Akademii  
nauk Latvyskoy SSR (for Bayars, Dalbin').  
(Fuel--Congresses)

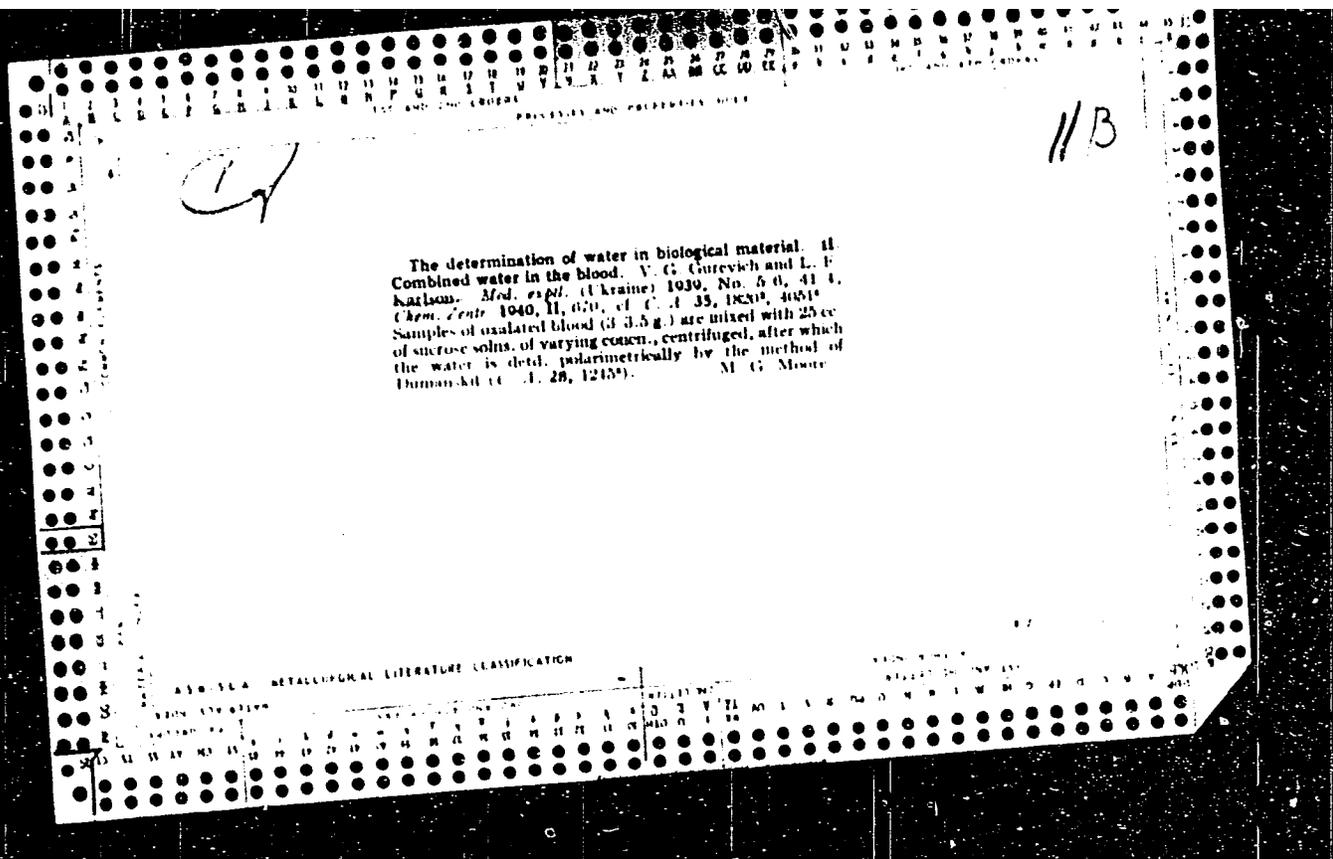


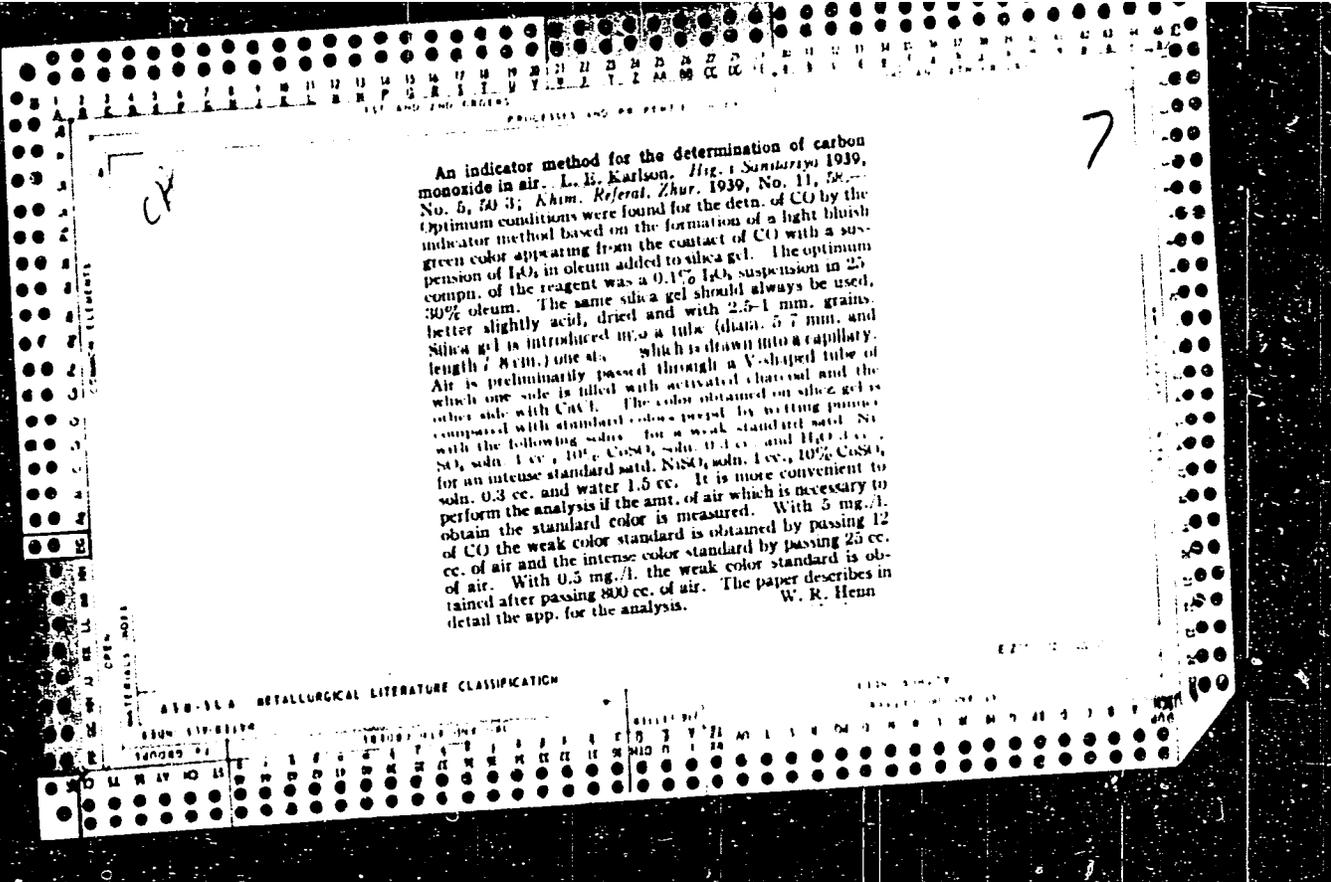


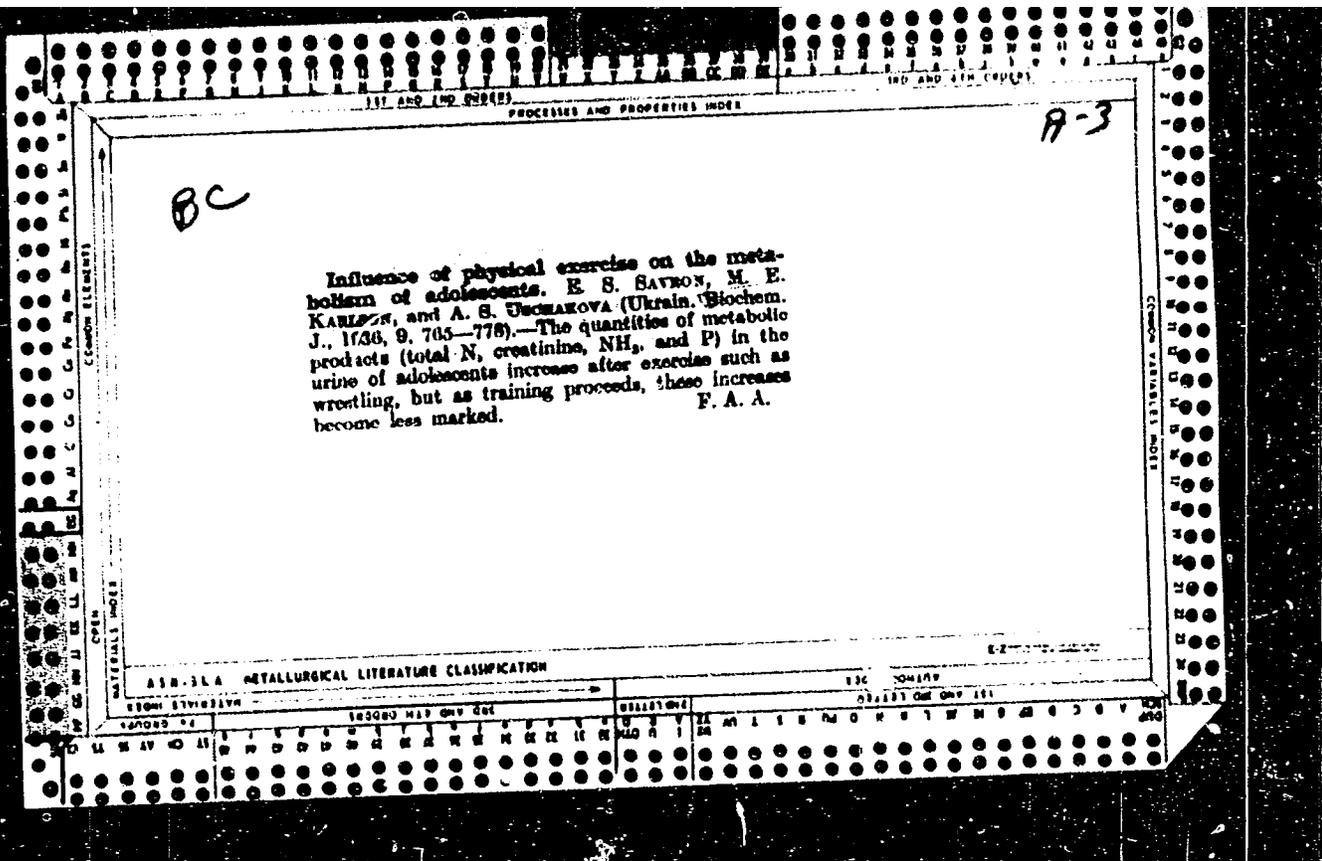


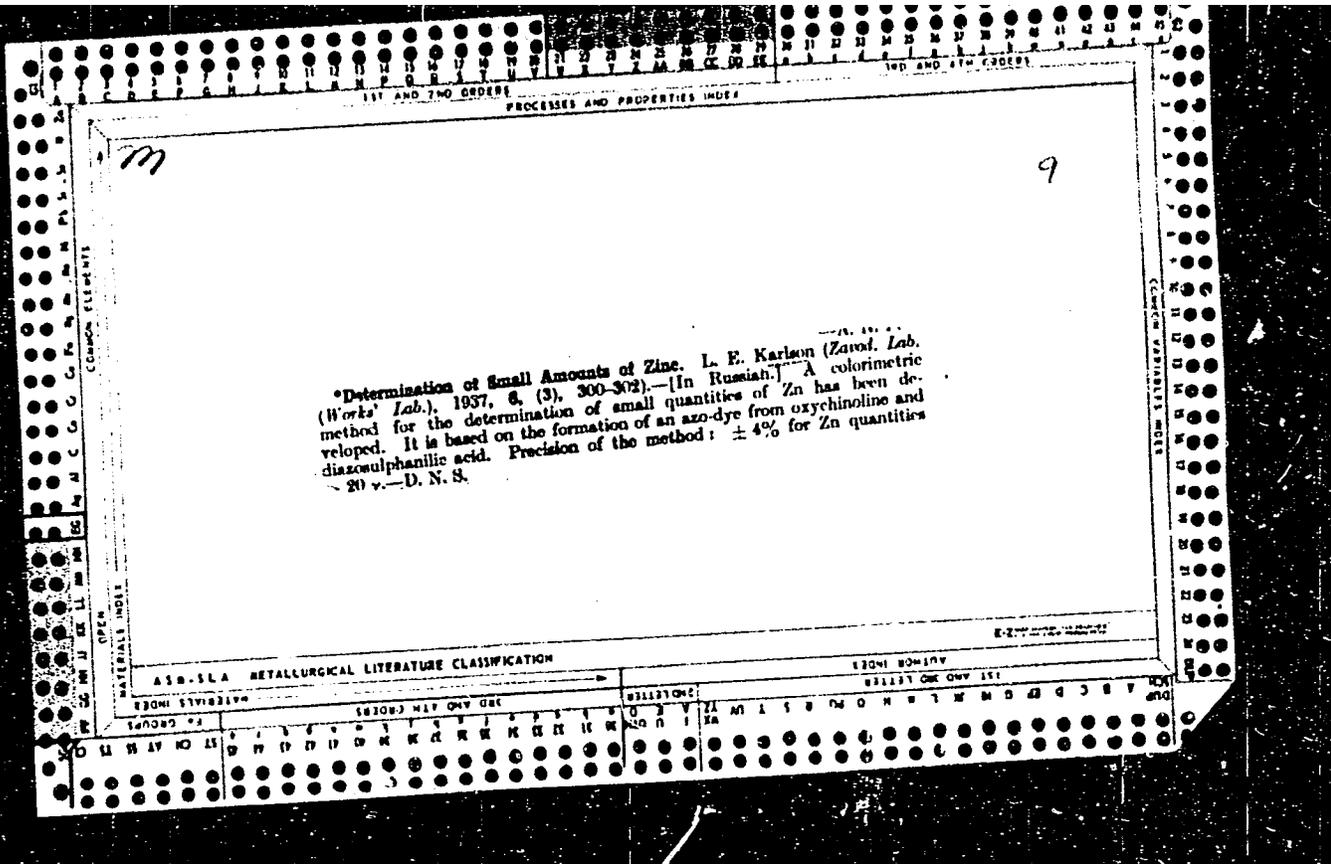


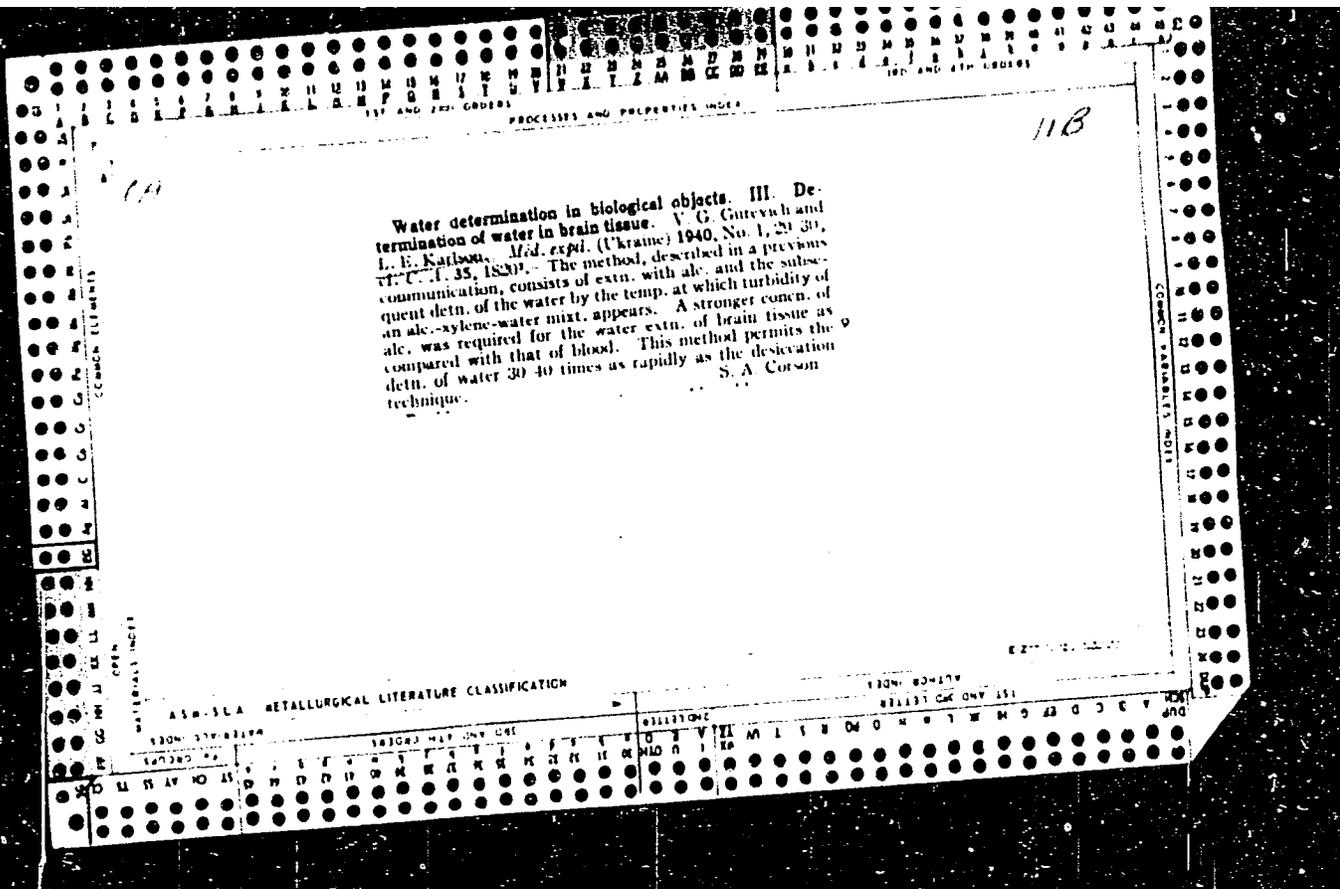


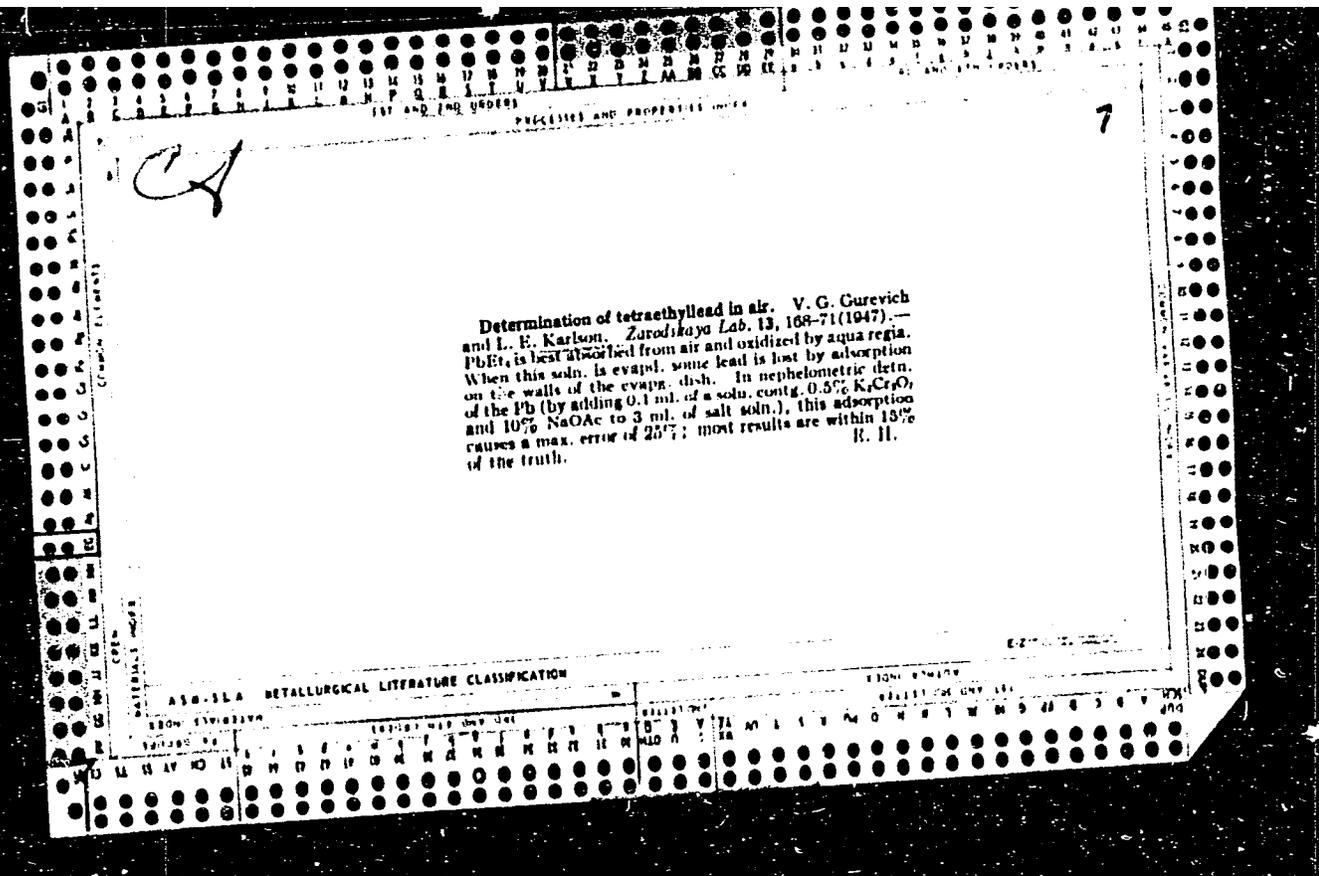












1947, 1.

Research on practical studies in industrial by inst. A.K. Denisov,  
A.I. Izrael'son, M.V. Klenova, G.Ia. Bogilevskaja. Revised by  
A. Sorbin, L. Karminskii, L. Barison, A. Al'bitskaja, T. Lytvinskaja.  
Zh. i san. no. 4:54-60 Ap '53.

PANOV, Stoil, inzh.; KARLSON, Valentin, inzh; ILIEV, Ilia, inzh.;  
VULCHEV, Rosen, inzh.

Ventilation of particle board shops. Durvomebel prom. 7  
no.1:22-26 Ja-F'64

1. Nauchnoizsledovatchki institut po okhrana na truda i  
profesionalna zaboliavania, Sofia.

SHAKHOV, A.I., kapitan 3-go ranga; KARLSON, V.A., kapitan 2-go ranga

Methodology of conducting training at command posts.  
Mor. sbor. 46 no.10:44-46 0 '63.

(MIRA 18:12)

KARLSON, Ye., inzhener; SHUL'TS, Ye., inzhener.

Better utilization of machinery in mine building. Mast.ugl. 4 no.11:  
31 N '55. (MIRA 9:2)  
(Bashkiria--Coal mines and mining)

KARLSON, K.P.

In Latvian

KARLSON, K. P. -- "Hydraulic Characteristics of Clays Fired at Different Temperatures."  
Latvian State U, 1950. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of  
Chemical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

KARLSON, K.

3

Brit Abst. BI  
June 1953  
Building and  
Road MAKING  
Materials

Possibility of extending the range of Portland cements in the Latvian SSR. K. Karlson, Yu. Fidiuks, and A. Vaivads (*Kim. Inst. Zinatiskie Raksti, Riga, 1950, 1, 171-188*).—The conditions are established for obtaining high-grade Portland cement by firing at 1485° a mixture of clay from the Brotsensk district with lime, the coeff. of saturation of  $\text{SiO}_2$  by CaO in the clinker being 0.94. In an attempt to find suitable pozzuolanic Portland cement mixtures, it is established that the most suitable "hydraulic" addition is clay from the Kengarag district, fired at 900°, since the cement produced with it is salt-resistant and stronger after storage in water for 180 days than plain Portland cement. The suitability of a fired clay for this purpose can be assessed from an analysis of the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  extract from it: <5% of the  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  in the clay should be present.  
R. C. MURRAY.

KARLSONS, K.

Concretions in Tūjas Middle-Devonian clays. J. Eidāks, V. Dikmane, and K. Karlsons. *Latvijas PSR Zinātņu Akad. Vēstis* 1953, No. 2 (Whole No. 67), 91-7 (Russian summary, 98).—The concretions in the Tūjas (Latvia) Middle-Devonian clays were principally dolomitic. They decreased the firing shrinkage and the bend strength, and increased the water absorption of the products. To obtain satisfactory products, the concretions should be avoided or removed, and the content of the dustlike particles should be below 7% when the sand content is 1% and below 12% when the sand content is below 0.4%. A. D.

2

USSR

✓ Dolomite Roman cement. H. Helmanis, A. Vaivads, and K. Isakovs. *Latvian SSR Zinatnu Akad. Vestis* 1955, No. 1 (Whole No. 93), 117-21 (in Russian); Latvian summary, 131-2. — Properties of Roman cements prepd. by firing Latvian argillaceous dolomites (20% clay) at 700-1000° were investigated. Typical compn. of product was: MgO 24-28, CaO 48-42, SiO<sub>2</sub> 7-12, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 4.4-8.4, FeO, 2.0-2.2, CO<sub>2</sub> 0.5-2.2, free CaO 0.5-1.4, free MgO 10-29, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> sol. SiO<sub>2</sub> 1.5-10.8%. Mineralogically, the cement consisted mainly of 2CaO·SiO<sub>2</sub>·MgO, weakly basic aluminates such as CaO·Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 2CaO·3Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and CaCO<sub>3</sub>. In firing, after disson. of MgCO<sub>3</sub>, most of MgO remained tied up, and gradual liberation of MgO occurred only along with disson. of CaCO<sub>3</sub>. The amt. of hydraulic materials in the cement increased with raising firing temp. above 800-900°. However, high-temp. firing caused over-firing of MgO, with resultant delayed hydration of MgO and strain formation in hardening of the cement in its use. Gypsum was found to activate the over-fired MgO and to increase the strength. No Ca silicoaluminates were detected in the hardened Ca-SO cement. The specific areas of the prepd. cements were 440-4700, as compared with 2500 sq. cm./g. for portland cements. Pneumatic method of detg. specific surface area did not give satisfactory results with those cements which had porous particle structure. A. Dravnieks.

KARLSON, K P

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and  
Their Applications - Silicates. Glass.  
Ceramics. Binders.

I-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9059  
Author : Hofman, B.E., Vayvad, A.Ya., and  
Karlson, K.P.  
Inst : Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR  
Title : Dolomitic Roman Cement of Improved Quality  
Orig Pub : Izv. AN LatvSSR, 1956, No 4, 119-138

Abstract : A method has been developed for improving the  
strength of Roman cement (RC) by the addition  
of optimum amounts of gypsum dihydrate (8%)  
and of soluble anhydrite. The addition of  
0.5% anhydrite results in an increase of ap-  
proximately 50% in the strength of RC. When  
the RC is mixed with hydrated gypsum, the

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USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and  
Their Applications - Silicates. Glass.  
Ceramics. Binders.

I-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9059

strength of the former is increased 25-50%.  
Furthermore, the addition of gypsum eliminates  
inequalities in the expansion of the cement.  
A method for the production of gel-type cement  
according to the Vurnazo method has been de-  
veloped and is based on the utilization of the  
water-absorbing properties of MgO. Cements  
prepared by this method show a 50-100% gain in  
strength over ordinary RC. The optimum amount  
of gel is 15%. Maximum strength of the mortars  
is obtained by the addition of gypsum dihydrate  
(0.8% of the weight of the cement). It is  
reported that pilot plant experiments have  
been carried out to investigate the regulation

Card 2/3

MILLERS, T. (Riga); KARLSONS, K. (Riga); VAIVADS, A. (Riga)

Usefulness of domestic dolomite quicklime for production of lime-sand blocks. III. Carbonization of solutions of Ieriki and Ape dolomite quicklime. Vestis Latv ak no.10:97-106 '59. (EEAI 9:10)

Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs, Kimijas instituts  
(Latvia--Dolomite)  
(Latvia--Lime)

MYAGKOVA, A. (Riga); KARLSONS, K. (Riga); VAIVADS, A. (Riga)

Changes of some dolomitic limestone mass physical and chemical properties during hardening. I.Changes of Sauleskalns dolomitic limestone mass linear measurements depending on dolomite calcination temperature and storage conditions of samples. (To be contd.) Vestis Latv ak no.12:75-83 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija, Kimijas instituts.

(Limestone) (Dolomite)

MILLER, T. [Millers,T.]; KARLSON,K. [Karlsons,K.]; VAYVAD, A. [Vaivads,A.]

Frost resistance of carbonated sand lime products with unslaked dolomitic lime [ with summary in English]. Vestis Latv ak no.12: 35-40 '61.

1. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Institut khimii

MYAGKOVA, A.; KARLSONS, K.; VAIVADS, A.

Changes of some physical and physicochemical properties of mortar samples from unslaked dolomite lime during hardening. Part 2: Changes of Jekabpils dolomite lime properties depending on dolomite calcination temperature and storage conditions of samples. Vestis Latv ak no.12:77-82 '61.

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs, Kimijas instituts.

(Jekabpils Province—Dolomite mortar)

VAYVAD, Al'bert Yakovlevich [Vaiivads, A.]; GOFMAN, Boris Ernestovich  
[Hofmans, B.]; KARLSON, Karl Petrovich [Karlsons, K.]; TEYTEL'-  
BAUM, A. [Teitelbaums, A.], red.; FOKMAN, R. [Bokmans, R.], tekhn.  
red.

[Dolomitic binders] Dolomitovye viazhuschie veshchestva. Riga,  
Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1958. 258 p. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Dolomite) (Binding materials)

KARLSON, K. [Karlsons, K.]

Main trends in studies of the Institute of Chemistry, Academy of  
Sciences of the Latvian S.S.R. Vestis Latv ak no.7:137-138 '61.

(Latvia—Chemical research)

KARLUKOVA, Z.

In the struggle for successful fulfillment of socialist obligations. Prom.koop. no.12:36-37 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Sekretar' partiyuro Petrozavodskoy shveyho-trikotazhnoy arteli.  
(Socialist competition)



KARLUKOVSKI, Khr.

Arriving at the level of superior technical quality. Nauka  
i tekhnika mladezh 14 no.12:1-3 '62.

KARLYSHEV, B. N.

KARLYSHEV, B. N. -- "Petrographic Investigation of Spiral Dolomite Refractory Material." Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Institute of Geological Sciences, Alma-Ata, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Geologicomineralogical Sciences)

Knizhnaya Letopis' No 42, October 1956, Moscow

KARLYSHEV, B.N.

137-1958-1-173

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 27 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Shishkina, V. I., Babin, P. N., Karlyshev, B. N.

TITLE: Water-resistant Dolomite Brick in Service in Open Hearth  
Masonry (Sluzhba vodoustoychivogo dolomitovogo kirpicha v kladke  
martenovskoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR, seriya gornogo dela, metallurgii i  
obogashcheniya, stroymaterialov, 1956, Nr 8, pp 119-128

ABSTRACT: Central Kazakhstan dolomite and serpentine were used to make water-resistant dolomite (WD). Not over 2 percent Kara-Tau phosphorite was added to the raw mix to stabilize the refractory. The chemical composition of the WD was, in percent: SiO<sub>2</sub> 12.78, CaO 41.38, MgO 38.62, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 1.26, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 4.54, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 0.65. The saturation coefficient was 0.99 percent. The volumetric porosity was 19.4 - 26.0. The volumetric weight was 2.65 - 2.7 g/cm<sup>3</sup>,  $\sigma_{b\text{compr.}}$  630 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The temperature of deformation under a load of 2 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>: initiation at 1520°, 4 percent at 1630°, failure at 1700°. WD may be used in laying the vertical passages of open-hearth furnaces. In service, WD in the vertical ducts of open-hearth furnaces take on a zonal structure revealed in the

Card 1/2

137-1958-1-173

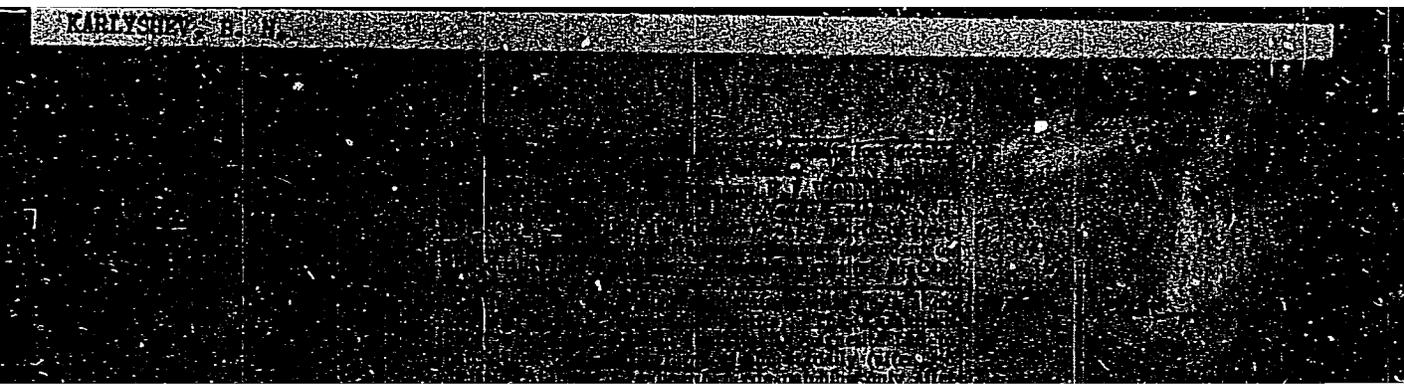
Water-resistant Dolomite Brick in Service in Open Hearth Masonry

densification of the working portion and its enrichment chiefly by Fe oxides and, to a lesser degree, by Al and Mg oxides. Active ferruginous melts of low viscosity and good wetting capacity readily penetrate deep into the firebrick. This results in decomposition of the tricalcium silicate, a bicalcium being formed instead, stable to the melt that is formed, and therefore reacting primarily with periclase to form a number of new phases and solid solutions. Saturation of the working surface with hematite, brownmillerite, Ca ferrite, periclase, and Fe oxides facilitates softening of the firebrick mass and fusion thereof under the influence of the gas flow in the vertical passages of the furnace.

Ye. S.

1. Dolomite--Applications    2. Refractory materials--Preparation

Card 2/2



1. Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov Akad. 1 rank  
Kazakhskoy SSR (for Babin and Karlyshev). 2. Kazakhskiy metallurgi-  
cheskiy zavod (for Avar'yanov, Yashchenko and Kato'vskiy)  
(Open-hearth furnaces--Repairing) (Magnesita)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya 1959 Nr. 2 p. 9 (USSR) SOV/137-59 2-2292

AUTHOR: Karlyshev, B. N.

TITLE: Phase-formation Processes in Furnace Charge Mixtures in the Manufacture of Water-resistant Dolomite Clinker. (Protsessy fazobrazovaniya v shikhtakh pri izgotovlenii vodoustoychivogo dolomitovogo klinkera)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR, Ser. geol., 1958, Nr. 1 (30), pp. 52-60

ABSTRACT: The process of interaction between dolomite (D) containing 30.12% CaO and 21.20% MgO and antigorite serpentinite (AS) containing 38.20% SiO<sub>2</sub>, 38.26% MgO, and 7.40% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in two mixtures, namely: 1) 73.20% D, 20.68% AS and 1.08% phosphoric acid, and 2) 78.70% D and 21.30% AS, was studied at the petrographic laboratory of the Institute of Refractories and Building Materials, Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR, during the preparation of a water-resistant dolomite clinker. Specimens taken from either finely pulverized mixture were molded under a pressure of 250 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and were calcined in an electric furnace at 200 - 1450°C. Microscopic investigation of the phase composition of the clinker obtained established that upon an increase in temperature up to 900° the reactions proceed separately in each component.

Card 1/2

Phase-formation Processes in Furnace Charge Mixtures in the Manufacture (cont.) SOV/137 59-2-2292

of the mixture with the formation of unstable phases, namely, Mg oxide, and calcite from D and dehydrated antigorite, Mg orthosilicate, and a silicate phase from AS. At 1450° the interreactions between phases formed at 900° cease, causing formation of stable forms, such as alite, periclase, and braunmillerite.

Y. G.

Card 2/2

ZUBAKOV, S.M.; BABIN, P.N.; KOKA, P.A.; KARLYSHEV, B.N.; POLYAKOVA, T.P.

Mineralogical composition of chromite ores from the Kimparsanskiy  
deposit. Trudy Inst. stroi. i stroimat. AN Kazakh SSR 1:114-130  
'58.

(Aktyubinsk Province--Chromite)

(MIRA 11:6)

BABIN, P.N.; KARLYSHEV, B.N.

Alteration of magnesite-chromite bricks following service in  
open-hearth furnace crowns. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.met.obog.i  
ogmep. no.2:70-78 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Firebrick) (Open-hearth furnaces)

ZUBAKOV, S.M.; KARLYSHEV, B.N.; YUSUPOVA, E.N.

Mineralogical composition of natural and fired Kempirsai  
chromite ores. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.met.obog.i ogneup.  
no.2:79-93 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Kempirsai--Chromite)  
(Mineralogy--Determinative)

ZUBAKOV, S.M.; KARLYSHEV, B.N.; YUSUPOVA, E.N.

Chemical-mineralogical composition of chromite ores and transformations occurring during roasting. Trudy Inst. met. i obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:201-211 '60. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Chromite--Analysis)  
(Ore dressing)

BABIN, P.N.; VENDEROVA, L.K.; KARLYSHEV, B.N.

Magnesite in the Kimpersay massif of ultrabasic rocks. Izv. AN Kazakh.  
SSR. Ser. met., obog. i ogneup no. 1: 59-72 1961. (MIRA 1. /  
(Aktyubinsk Province--Magnesite)

KARLYSHEV, B.N.

Mineralogical composition of slags from smelting in a cyclone-  
type furnace. Trudy Inst.met.i obog.. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:185-191  
'64. (MIRA 18:4)

KARLYSHEV, G., armaturshchik, "Iutshiy ratsionalizator g. Moskvyy."

Mesh reinforcements can be made three times as rapidly. Na stroi.  
Mosk. 1 no.4:26 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Stroitel'nyy uchastok - 89 tresta Mosstroy No.19.  
(Reinforced concrete)

S/073/62/028/001/004/004  
B110/B138

AUTHORS: Karlysheva, K., Sheka, I.

TITLE: Fourth Ukrainian Republic Conference on inorganic chemistry

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 1, 1962, 125-129

TEXT: The Fourth Ukrainian Republic Conference on inorganic chemistry, held in Kiyev March 13-16, 1961, was convened by the Otdeleniye khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR (Department of Chemical and Geological Sciences AS UkrSSR) and the Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR). It was attended by 300 research workers, teachers and industrial chemists from towns all over the USSR. 73 reports were presented, on the structure and properties of inorganic substances, chemistry of rare elements and chemical processing of mineral raw materials. They included the following: Yu. K. Delimarskiy and I. A. Sheka on the present state and tasks of inorganic chemistry in the Ukraine; V. P. Chalyy on the kinetics and aging mechanism of metal hydroxides. V. A. Shoykhet, L. D. Tsigoniy and L. Ye. Sologubenko

Card 1/7

Fourth Ukrainian Republic...

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B110/B138

(Yevpatoriya) on a technology for producing  $MgO$ ,  $Na_2CO_3$ , bromine, cement, etc from Sivash salt brine; A. K. Babko and N. M. Lukovskaya (Kiyev) on complex formation in solutions; N. S. Poluektov, S. B. Popova, R. A. Vitkun and L. A. Ovchar (Odessa) talked about almost non-volatile compounds formed in a flame; B. N. Laskorin (Moscow) on ion exchange in nonaqueous media; I. Ye. Starik and Yu. A. Barbanel' (Leningrad) on certain mechanisms of chemical interaction which come under the law of mass action; A. Ye. Gurevich on the structure of uranium peroxide compounds; A. I. Brodskiy and I. F. Franchuk on the isotopic exchange method of studying the structure of uranium peroxide; V. A. Luchbenok-Burmakina and A. P. Potemskaya (Kiyev) on the interaction of  $H_2O_2$  with  $BaO_2$  and  $CaO_2$ ; A. V. Ablov and N. M. Samus' (Kishinev) on dioximes of trivalent cobalt containing the selenocyanate group; V. V. Skopenko (Kiyev) on silver selenocyanate complexes; by N. V. Tolmachev (Khar'kov) on  $[Me(NO_3)_n Dp_m]^{9-}$  type complexes; Yu. I. Usatenko and N.P. Fedash (Dnepropetrovsk) on the reaction of Mn with sodium diethyl-dithio carbamate; I. L. Kukhtevich (Dnepropetrovsk) on pheophytin dissociation; L. M. Volshteyn, M. F. Mogilevkina and G. G. Motyasina (Dnepropetrovsk) on cis-, and trans-

Card 2/7

Fourth Ukrainian Republic...

S/C73/62/028/001/004/004  
B110/B138

diglycine platinum compounds; B. N. Laskorina, A. G. Maurina, R. A. Sviridova, I. A. Logvinenko, and V. K. Timofeyeva (Moscow) on metal adsorption by solid (AH-2Ф (AN-2F), ЭЭ-10П (EDE-10P), AM (AM), AH-1 (AN-1), ИРА-40 (IRA-40)) and liquid anionites, and АГ-3 (AG-3) activated charcoal; A. A. Morozov, N. L. Olenovich, V. N. Yermilova (Odessa) on the distribution coefficient on СГ-1 (SG-1) cationite; B. A. Voytovich, A. S. Barabanova and N. K. Tumanova (Kiyev) on binary systems; N. S. Fortunatov and Z. A. Fokina (Kiyev) on the solubility of metal chlorides; A. M. Zharnovskiy (Odessa) on bromo and iodo thallates of bivalent metals; N. F. Zakhariya, O. P. Turulina and N. A. Fuga (Odessa) on the reaction mechanism of  $ZrO_2$  and metal oxides in a flame;

D. Ya. Yevdokimov (Odessa) on an examination of the combined oxidation of arsenic compounds by atmospheric oxygen with nitric oxides and nitric acid on activated charcoal; V. M. Litvinchuk and K. N. Mikhalevich (L'vov) on the reduction properties of complex hydroxocyanides of quadrivalent tungsten; A. N. Kuznetsov and N. F. Kulish (Dnepropetrovsk) on the reduction of iron, cobalt, and nickel oxides; K. N. Potemkina and S. K. Grebneva (Simferopol') on magnetochemical examinations of iron oxide reduction; O. Ye. Zoyagintsev and Yu. S. Lopatto (Moscow) on natural iron hydroxides;

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Fourth Ukrainian Republic...

S/073/62/028/001/004/004  
B110/B138

B. V. Kolychev on staged complex formation; A. V. Stepanov, V. P. Shvedov and G. F. Nichugovskiy (Leningrad) the electromigration method of studying complex compounds of rare-earth elements with lactic acid; N. S. Poluektov and L. I. Kononenko (Odessa) on the spectrophotometric examination of carbonate complexes of rare-earth elements; Ye. Ye. Kriss, Z. A. Cheka (Kiyev) on compounds of rare-earth elements with dibutyl phosphate; N. K. Voskresenska, S. I. Berul' (Moscow) on the interaction of cerium, neodymium, and samarium oxides with molten salts; G. P. Aleksandrov, V. S. Tikhonova, Yu. V. Shevchenko (L'vov) on mixed hexadinitro chelates and hexanitro cobaltates of rare-earth elements and potassium; Z. I. Yorysh (L'vov) on radiographic examination of mixed nickel hexanitrates of the cerium subgroup and potassium; L. S. Serdyuk, G. P. Fedorova on the reaction of yttrium, lanthane and cerium with alizarin S in the presence of ammonia and amines; P. I. Kripyakevich, Ye. I. Gladyshevskiy, O. S. Zarechnyuk, and I. I. Zalutskiy (L'vov) on X-ray structural analysis of some intermetallic compounds of lanthanides; A. Ya. Potemkin (Moscow) on the interaction of copper and antimony in germanium; R. M. Dranitska, A. A. Morozov, and A. I. Gavril'chenko (Odessa) on the state of Ge(IV) and As (III, V) in acid solutions, and the conditions of their separation by

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Fourth Ukrainian Republic...

S/073/62/028/001/004/004  
B110/B138

ion exchange chromatography; V. N. Vigdorovich, A. Ya. Nashel'skiy, and V. Z. Ostrovska (Moscow) on the synthesis of decomposing compounds possessing semiconducting properties; A. T. Nizhnik and Z. V. Shekhter (Kiyev) on the effect of certain impurities on the cementation of gallium by NaHg; L. I. Dubovenko (Kiyev) on oxalate complexes of Ga and In; L. L. Vereykina and G. V. Samsonov (Kiyev) on the production and properties of gallium phosphide. 15 reports were given on the chemical processing of mineral raw materials. Yu. K. Delimarskiy, I. G. Pavlenko and Yu. G. Roms (Kiyev) on the production of Bi and Pb by electrolysing fused salts. N. S. Fortunatov, B. V. Stepin and M. P. Pestrikova (Kiyev) on the separation of metal from dust in the form of hydroxides; S. D. Shargorodskiy and G. I. Shelud'ko (Simferopol') on the production of HCl gas; S. I. Savchuk (Kiyev) on HCl purification in DDT production; Ye. P. Belyakova (Kiyev) on the processing of ilmenite concentrate; R. G. Yenkelevich and I. A. Lneka (Odessa) on the production of  $V_2O_5$ ; S. V. Gornev, N. A. Levinskaya and L. I. Tel'nova (Simferopol') on the production of anhydrous  $MgCl_2$ ; Ya. F. Mezhenyy, M. A. Yermekov, Yu. Yu. Kerch (Kiyev) on the production of fertilizers from Kaluga  $K_2SO_4$ ; K. S. Drozdov, A. I. Moyseyenko,

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Card 7/7

KARLYSHEVA, K.; SHEKA, I.

Fourth Conference of the Ukrainian Republic on inorganic  
chemistry. Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.1:125-129 '62.  
(MIRA 16:8)

KARLYSHEVA, K. F.

USSR/Chemistry - Aluminum Halide  
Complexes

May 51

"Compounds of Aluminum Halides With Dioxane,"  
I. A. Sheka, K. F. Karlysheva, Lab of Complex  
Compds, Inst of Gen and Inorg Chem, Acad Sci  
Ukrainian SSR

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 5, pp 833-839

Obtained complex compds of  $AlBr_3$  and  $AlCl_3$  with  
dioxane as follows:  $AlBr_3 \cdot C_4H_8O_2$ ,  $Al_2Br_6 \cdot C_4H_8O_2$ ,  
 $AlCl_3 \cdot C_4H_8O_2$ , and  $AlCl_3 \cdot 2C_4H_8O_2$ . Detd dipolar  
moment of these complex compds, and proposes  
most probable structures for them.

182r34

KARLYSHEVA V.F.

✓ Dielectric properties of systems formed between allyl mustard oil and amines. I. A. Sheka and K. F. Karlysheva. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 20, 247-56 (1954) in *Russ. Chem. Rev.* 23, 103-110 (1954).  
 CI: Dielec. const. and polarization of the systems formed between allyl mustard oil, piperiline, N-methylaniline, o- and p-toluidine, and piperazine were studied with different vol. ratio, and benzene or toluene as solvents. Reactions took place in sealed tubes at 60-70°, for 10-80 hrs. In all the known cases in which there is compd. formation, a deviation (I) from additivity of dielec. const. and polarization was observed. Therefore I can be used for detg. intermol. interactions in soln. and specification of its compn.

Instit. Gen. & Inorg. Chem., AS USSR

KARLYSHEVA, K. F.

USSR/Electricity - Dielectrics

G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12095  
Author : Sheka, I.A., Karlysheva, K.F.  
Inst : Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of  
Science, Ukrainian SSR, Kiev.  
Title : Dipole Moment and Dielectric Constant of Nicotine.  
Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 6, 1316-1318  
Abstract : The authors have determined the dielectric constant ( $\epsilon$ )  
and the polarization (P) of nicotine in benzol. The die-  
lectric constant of nicotine and of its solutions were  
measured by the beat method at a wave of 301.3 meters at  
a temperature  $20 \pm 0.02^\circ$ . The polarization was determi-  
ned using the method of dilute solutions and calculated  
in accordance with the Clausius-Mosotti formula.  $P_\infty$ ,  
extrapolated to infinite dilution, is 198 cm<sup>3</sup>. The

Card 1/2

KARLYSHEVA, KF

Radical reactions in the study of the behavior of  
impurities in the nitro sulfate mechanism Z. A. Shkva and  
K. E. Karlysheva. Proc. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. Ser. Chem.  
Technol. 1954, 42 (2) (1955) (English translation). See C.A.  
51-2329.

404  
1-100  
1-100  
M. J. R.

KARLYSHKVA, K. I.

The use of radioactive isotopes in the study of the behavior of impurities in the zinc anode is described. Z. A. Shest and K. I. Karlyshkva, *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 104, 124 (1969). The effects of metallic impurities upon electrolysis were studied by adding these impurities (tagged with radioactive isotopes) to the ZnSO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte, contg. 60 g./l. Zn and 100 g./l. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at a c.d. of 400 amp./sq. m. and at 20°. The codeposition of Co, Fe, Cd, Cu, Sb, As, In, and Ge was studied from changes in the soln. radioactivity, and all these metals were found to be codeposited with Zn in the approx. proportion in which they were present in the soln. Increasing the H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> concn. decreases the Co codeposition, has no effect on Sb and As codeposition, and increases the Cd codeposition. At higher temps. more Co and Ge are deposited and the Sb content is not affected. The codeposition kinetics are interesting in that Sb and Co are deposited more intensively at first. The addn. of glue or gelatine actually increases somewhat the Co and Sb codeposition. The effect of Mn on the codeposition of metals, if present as the only other impurity in the electrolyte, was of especial interest. Under Zn deposition conditions, hydrogen peroxide is deposited on the anode and collects as a sludge at the bottom. The combination of the largely developed surface, strong oxidizing power, and high adsorptive capacity results in 8.5% of Se, Sb, and Sn present being eliminated from the electrolyte with the sludge, and 0.2% As. Up to 23% In and 1.9% Ge became collected in the anode. Cu, Cd, and In are largely codeposited with Zn (7-11%), while most of the Co, Fe, Cd, and Cu remain in the electrolyte. The formation of SbH<sub>3</sub> depends on the amount of Sb in soln. and on the Zn current yield, and may reach 4.2% of Sb deposited. SbH<sub>3</sub> formation can be detected with 0.1 mg. Sb/l. concn. at 100 amp./sq. m. The addition of glue to the electrolyte prevents the SbH<sub>3</sub> formation. At Gremberg.

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Shest  
Karlyshkva

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Instit. Gen. + Inorg. Chem., OS USSR

mm  
KSS

S/078/62/007/006/006/024  
B124/B138

AUTHORS: Karlysheva, K. F., Sheka, I. A.

TITLE: Composition of zirconium and hafnium cupferronates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 6, 1962, 1291-1298

TEXT: The composition of Zr and Hf cupferronates was studied as a function of the acidity of the medium and the degree of aging of the solution. Potassium fluorozirconate with 0.03% HF (referred to  $ZrO_2$ ) and hafnium tetrachloride with 0.25% Zr were converted into the corresponding hydroxides, dissolved, twice precipitated with  $NH_3$ , and washed to remove the Cl and F ions. The squeezed out hydroxides were dissolved in  $H_2SO_4$  or  $HNO_3$  and the solutions left standing for 3-4 days. Solutions of the required concentration were then prepared from them. A freshly prepared 5% solution of cupferron recrystallized from ethyl alcohol was used. The experiments showed that neutral cupferronate of the composition  $Zr[C_6H_5N(NO)O]_4$  was precipitated in the interaction of cupferron with  $Zr^{4+}$  ions, or with stable

Card 1/8 2

Composition of zirconium and ...

3/078/62/007/006/006/024  
B124/B138

fluoride complexes of Zr, sulfate, or nitrate ions (formed in solutions of an acidity  $\sim 1$  gr-equiv/liter) (Fig. 1). Basic cupferronates of variable composition are separated from weakly acid solutions, in which hydrolyzed and sometimes polymeric Zr ions are formed (Fig. 2). The results found for hafnium cupferronate (Fig. 3) are similar to those for Zr. Zr cupferronates in nitric acid solutions contain less cupferron than Hf cupferronates. This is due to the higher degree of hydrolysis of Zr nitrate and, possibly, to higher electronegativity of Hf. V. S. Syrokomskiy and Yu. V. Klimenko are mentioned. There are 3 figures and 5 tables. The three most important English-language references are: B. Lister, L. McDonald, J. Chem. Soc., 4315 (1952); G. Neumann, G. Lundgren, A. Aurvillius, Acta Chem. Scand. 10, 1670 (1956); P. E. Elving, E. Olson, Analyt. Chem. 26, 1747 (1954); 27, 1817 (1955).

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1961

Card 2, 2

KARLYSHEVA, K.F.; SHEKA, I.A.

Composition of zirconium and hafnium cupferronates. Zhur.-  
neorg.khim. 7 no.6:1291-1298 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Zirconium compounds) (Hafnium compounds) (Cupferron)

KARLYUK, A.M., veterinarnyy vrach.

Fleshiness of slaughter cattle in fascioliasis. Veterinariia 32  
no.11:86-87 N '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1.Staro-Konstatinovskiy skotoboynyy punkt, Khmel'nitskoy oblasti.  
(LIVER FLUKE) (CATTLE--DISEASES)

KARLYUK, A.M., vet. vrach (st. Konstantinovka, Khmel'nitskoy oblasti);  
GONCHAR, L.P., vet. vrach.

Use of a new dye for stamping meat. Veterinaria 35 no.6:40-41  
Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Meat inspection)

KARLYUK, A.S., kand. filos. nauk

Dialectical materialism in the presentation of a course in general  
physics. Sbor. nauch. rab. Bel. politekh. inst. no.60:3-9 '57.  
(MIRA 13:2)

(Physics--Study and teaching) (Dialectical materialism)

KARLYUK, A S

KOVALGIN, V.M.; KARLYUK, A.S., dots., red.; MANINA, L., red.izd-va;  
ALEKSANDROVICH, Kh., tekhn.red.

[Dialectical materialism on the laws of science] Dialekticheski  
materializm o zakonakh nauki. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1958.  
188 p. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Dialectical materialism) (Science)

STEPANOV, Boris Ivanovich, doktor fiziko-matem.nauk, akademik; KARLYUK,  
A.S., kand.filosof.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SHEVLAK, V.A., red.;  
VOROTYNSKAYA, S.A., tekhnred.

[Present-day physics and dialectical materialism] Sovremennaya  
fizika i dialekticheskiy materializm. Minsk, 1960. 52 p.  
(Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy  
Belorusskoi SSR, nos. 16/17).

(MIRA 13:12)

1. AN BSSR (for Stepanov).  
(Dialectical materialism) (Physics--Philosophy)

KARLYUK, A.S.; SPREL'TSOV, B.V., red.; TARAKANOVA, F.F., tekhn.red.

[Struggle of materialism and idealism in Soviet physics; second half of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century] Bor'ba materializma i dealizma v otechestvennoi fizike; II polovina XIX i nachalo XX vv. Minsk, Redaktsionno-izd.otdel BPI im. I.V. Stalina. Pt.2. 1960. 346 p. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Physics--Philosophy)

KARLYUK, I.

Influence of natural conditions upon the determination of differential rent on collective farms. Vop. ekon. no.12:104-110 D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Vitebsk Province--Rent (Economic theory)  
(Vitebsk Province--Collective farms)

KARLYUK, I.

Economic efficiency of the utilization of machinery on collective  
and state farms. Vop. ekon. no.8:66-76 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Farm mechanization)

KARLYUK, I.

Economic efficiency of using chemicals in agricultural production.  
Vop. ekon. no.2:58-63 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Agricultural chemicals)

LAPTEV, I.D , starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; BUYANOV, P.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KASSIROV, L.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; TERYAYEVA, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; SUVOROVA, L.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; SIDOROVA, M.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; SEMIN, S.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; Primali uchastiye: ARKHIPOV, A.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; VAZYULYA, P.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KARLYUK, I.Ya., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KARNAUKOVA, Ye.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KRYLOVA, T.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; ROMANOVSKAYA, L.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; CHISTOV, G.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; POTAPOV, Kh.Ye., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Communal funds of collective farms and the distribution of collective farm income] Obshchestvennye fondy kolkhozov i raspredelenie kolkhoznym dokhodov. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry, 1961. 386 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Sektor ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva Instituta ekonomiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Laptev, Buyanov, Kassirov, Teryayeva, Suvorova, Sidorova, Semin).

(Collective farms--Income distribution)

KARLYUK, T.N.

11820

1. The substance is a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, forming a colorless solution. It is identified as  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  by its characteristic properties. The substance is used in the preparation of explosives and as a fertilizer. It is also used in the production of nitric acid. The substance is highly explosive when mixed with certain organic materials. It is also used in the production of nitric oxide. The substance is highly soluble in water and forms a colorless solution. It is used in the preparation of explosives and as a fertilizer. It is also used in the production of nitric acid. The substance is highly explosive when mixed with certain organic materials. It is also used in the production of nitric oxide.

2. The substance is a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, forming a colorless solution. It is identified as  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  by its characteristic properties. The substance is used in the preparation of explosives and as a fertilizer. It is also used in the production of nitric acid. The substance is highly explosive when mixed with certain organic materials. It is also used in the production of nitric oxide. The substance is highly soluble in water and forms a colorless solution. It is used in the preparation of explosives and as a fertilizer. It is also used in the production of nitric acid. The substance is highly explosive when mixed with certain organic materials. It is also used in the production of nitric oxide.

*[Handwritten signature]*

L 60948-65 EWT(1)/EWP(a)/EPA(w)-2/EMT(m)/EPP(e)/EMP(l)/ENP(j)/EPA(w)-2/  
T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) Pq-l/Pg-l/Pr-l/Pl-l IJP(c) WW/GG/RM/WR

ACCESSION NR: AP5018934

UR/0383/85/001/006/0989/0972

861.1:542.65

AUTHOR: Bondarev, K.T.; Karlyuk, V.N.; Minakov, V.A.

58  
B

TITLE: Kinetics of heterogeneous crystallization of a slag pyroceramic 15

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 989-972

TOPIC TAGS: pyroceramic, glass porcelain, pyroceramic crystallization, heterogeneous crystallization

ABSTRACT: The formation of nucleation centers and the growth of crystals thereon were studied as a function of temperature in a slag pyroceramic and in glass porcelain. The specimens had been subjected to a special heat treatment in a platinum furnace with a highly extended temperature gradient. Electron microscopy, x-ray structural analysis, and differential thermal analysis were employed. The curves representing the temperature dependence of the number of nucleation centers and linear growth of the crystals were found to be similar to the known curves of homogeneous formation of nucleation centers and crystal growth in supersaturated liquids, and to curves predicted theoretically for the case of pyroceramization of glass. The maximum quantity of separated nucleation centers was observed in the region of a weak exothermic effect preceding the main one of the curve

Card 1/2

I 60948-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018934

of differential thermal analysis. In the white slag pyroceramic investigated, a relatively small number of aggregates acting as nucleation centers remain in the system up to the instant when the growth rate of silicate crystals becomes practically measurable. Since the temperature of the start of crystal growth is 150 degrees higher than  $T_g$ , an article made of this composition must be deformed during pyroceramization because of an insufficient quantity of silicate crystals and a decreasing viscosity of the main phase (glass) with rising temperature. In the case of glass porcelain, however, the pyroceramization occurs under more favorable conditions, and deformation does not take place. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT,

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 002

dm  
2/2  
Card

I 06476-67 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WH/WN/JW/JD

ACC NR: AR6028233

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/009/M012/M012

AUTHOR: Bondarev, K. T.; Karlyuk, V. N.; Minakov, V. A.TITLE: Nucleation of catalyst and crystals in certain pyroceramics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 9M98

REF SOURCE: Steklo. Tr. In-ta stekla, no. 3(128), 1965, 103-109

TOPIC TAGS: nucleation, catalyzed crystallization, glass property, glass product

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the temperature dependence of the quantity of centers and growth of crystals of the main silicate phase on them in the glass of white slag-pyroceramic and for the purpose of comparing some other pyroceramics. The studies were made on samples which had undergone a special thermal treatment in a Pt furnace with a highly stretched temperature gradient. The soaking time was 2 hr. The temperature dependence of nucleation was studied by means of quantitative electron microscopy. The temperature curves of precipitation of nuclei and growth of crystals of the main silicate phase in the slag-pyroceramic and glass porcelain were found to be similar in shape to curves of homogeneous nucleation and growth of crystals in supersaturated liquids and curves theoretically predicted for the case of glass crystallization. However, in glasses tending toward liquation, the nucleation of Zn, Fe and Mn sulfides and fluorides probably occurs immediately upon cooling of the glass melt. The curve of the number of crystallization centers as a function of the reheating tem-

Card 1/2

L 06476-67

ACC NR: AR6028233

perature of the glass has a characteristic horizontal branch. The cause of the observed warping of articles made of the slag-pyroceramic has been determined and explained. This occurs when the temperature curves of the precipitation of nuclei and crystal growth do not overlap. The observed temperature dependences of nucleation and crystal growth in the slag-pyroceramic and glass porcelain showed the fundamental possibility of plotting the temperature dependence of the nucleation rate and crystal growth and their relationship to the chemical composition. I. M. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 2/2 m/ke

L 60951-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPA(s)-2/EPT(c)/EWP(1)/EPA(w)-2/EW(j)/  
T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b)--- Pc-l/Pq-l/Pr-l/Pt-7/P1-l--- IJP(c)--- WW/GG/RH/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5018930

UR/0363/65/001/006/0043/0846  
661.1:542.6

64  
Bux

AUTHOR: <sup>44</sup>Bondarev, K. T.; <sup>44</sup>Barsukov, M. I.; <sup>44</sup>Golius, T. Ye.; <sup>44</sup>Min'ko, N. I.; <sup>44</sup>Kariyuk, V. N.; <sup>44</sup>Minakov, V. A.

TITLE: Effect of abrupt temperature changes on the structure and properties of certain pyroceramics <sup>15,44</sup>

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 943-946

TOPIC TAGS: pyroceramic, crystallized pyroceramic, glass structure, glass mechanical property

ABSTRACT: Samples of normally <sup>21</sup>crystallized pyroceramics were subjected to additional multiple heating up to the maximum working temperature and were then cooled to the ambient temperature. To prevent mechanical failure, the rate of the thermal changes was chosen by allowing for the stress relaxation time in the material. The phase analysis was carried out with a URS-50I diffractometer. Structural changes were studied with an EM-5 electron microscope and MIM-8M metallographic microscope. It was found that a process of "final" crystallization lasting 2-3 days and changing into recrystallization

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L 60951-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018930

6

takes place during the initial period of exposure to high temperatures; this process is associated with an increase in density and strength, and consolidation of structure. As a result, the original structure of pyroceramics changes appreciably, and their physico-mechanical properties decline. The pyroceramic structure is labile. At high temperatures, it tends to convert into a more stable state, which is coarsely crystalline. The rate of accumulative recrystallization reaches perceptible values when the pyroceramic is kept near the maximum temperature of pyroceramization of the initial glass. For this reason, the allowed temperature of long-term service of pyroceramics should be below their crystallization temperature. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 11Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, TD

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

*dm*  
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... by changing the temperature course of the viscosity curve by means of fluorine admixtures, which lower the crystallization temperature, and eliminate the temperature gap between the processes of nucleation and silicate crystal growth in

L 08450-67

ACC NR: AP6030782

slag pyroceramics. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. D

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 29Nov65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *eg/le*

BONDAR, M. I., MINAKOV, V. A. MINAKOV, V. A.

Kinetics of the heterogeneous crystallization of slag pyroceram.  
Izv. AN SSSR, Neorg. mat. 1 no.6:969-972 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

KARMA, Otto; KURVITS, U., red.; SÜNDEMA, S., red.

[From the industrial revolution to the socialist revolution in Estonia; the development of industry before 1917]  
Tööstuslikult revolutsioonilt sotsialistlikule revolutsioonile  
Eestis; tööstuse arenemine 1917. aastani. Tallinn, Eesti NSV  
Teaduste Akadeemia Ajaloo Instituut, 1963. 507 p. [In Estonian]  
(MIRA 17:6)

*KARMAAZINOV, N.P.*

KUZMAK, Ye.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KARMAAZINOV, N.P., inzh.

Investigating the weldability and technology of welding rolled  
clad metal. Svar.proizv. no.7:5-9 JI '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Neftyanoy institut im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.  
(Metal cladding) (Electric welding)

KARMA, O.O.

Sketches of the development of heavy industry in Estonia during the period of monopolistic capitalism (before the beginning of the general crisis of capitalism) [in Estonian with summary in Russian]. Eesti NSV Tead.Akad.Toim. 1 no.4:19-41 '52. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Institut istorii Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR.  
(Estonia--Industries)

KARMAZONOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, docent; PELIPEKO, I.S., inzh.

Using transparent specimens in studying the process of abrasive wear. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no. 72-78 JI '65. (RDA 18/10)

KARMA DONOV, A. F.

Distr: 4E2b

✓ 247. Karmanov, A. F. Analysis of the kinematics of movable couplings (in Russian), Sb. statey chelyabinskogo politekh. inst. no. 1, 70-78, 1934. Ref. Zh. Mekh. no. 12, 1956, Rev. 3089.

The kinematics of rigid contact couplings (plate or cone clutches) are investigated, enabling angular and parallel displacements of the coupled shafts. An elementary, two-link coupling is analyzed, the driving half whereof is represented by a crank keyed on the drive shaft and having a point directed in the sense of rotation, while the driven half is a flat plate attached on the follower shaft in the plane thereof. It is demonstrated that within the limits of an opening angle of  $\leq 10^\circ$  and a displacement of C.O.L. from the radius of the driving crank the irregularity of rotation of the follower shaft is far more influenced by the parallel than the angular displacements. It is suggested to evaluate the efficiency of the coupling (for a known coefficient of friction) by the theoretical path of the poles on the plane during one revolution. Some structural design considerations are discussed.

The conclusions are of limited application, since no account is taken of the rigidity of the elements, the structural deviations of the follower plate surface from the plane of the shaft, and the possible change in the radius of contact of the elements in the case when the halves of the coupling are reciprocally enveloping curves.

V. N. Geminov

Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal, USSR

Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

*KARMADONOV, A.F.*  
KARMADONOV, A.F.

Methodology in teaching the designing of gear transmissions.  
Sbor. st. CHPI no.10:77-82 '57. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Gearing--Study and teaching)

KARMADONOV, Agafangel Feodos'yevich; EYDINOV, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
retsensent; DJGINA, W.A., tekhn. red.

[Shaft couplings] Soedinitel'nye ustroistva valov. Moskva, Mash-  
giz, 1962. 86 p. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Shafting) (Couplings)

ROYTMAN, M.S.; GOFMAN, S.A.; OLOMUTSKIY, L.P.; KARMADONOV, A.N.

Zero stability of synchronous detectors equipped with  
semiconductor diodes and transistors. Izv. tekh. no.9:27-  
31 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Electric measurements)  
(Transistors)  
(Diodes)

KARMAKOVA, I.I.; MEDVEDEVA, V.V. [Medvedieva, V.V.]

Aerograph dyeing of artificial fur goods. Leh.prom. no. 4:54-55  
C-D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kiyevskaya shveynaya fabrika "Ukrains".  
(Artificial fur) (Dyes and dyeing)

KARMALEVA, R.M.

BONCHOVSKIY, V.P.; KARMALEVA, R.M.

First data on the performance of the azimuthal inclinometer.  
Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.8:1060-1064 Ag. '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1.Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.  
(Inclinometer)

*KARMAL EYEVA, R.M.*

AUTHORS: Bonchkovskiy, V.F. and Karmaleyeva, R.M. 49-9-10/13

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of the thread torsion on the indications of the penduli of inclination meters.  
(Issledovaniye vliyaniya krucheniya nitey na pokazaniya mayatnikov naklonomerov).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1957, No.9, pp.1181-1184 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation given in this paper was prompted by the fact that frequently there are divergences in the recordings of two instruments which are placed side by side. Since views were expressed that the torsion of the threads may seriously affect the readings, in spite of theoretical conclusions to the contrary, the authors of this paper verified the results of theoretical calculations by means of an experiment using a balanced platform for which the inclination angles could be measured with an arc accuracy of up to 0".05. The test platform and the obtained test results are described. It was found that preliminary twisting of the thread by  $\pm 360^\circ$  does not influence the readings of H-IV inclination meters (pendulum weight 100 g) for threads of 0.1 mm dia. since the error does not exceed

Card 1/2 0".05; for threads of 0.2 mm dia. a preliminary twisting by